Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-Comedy of Errors.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-The Giri I Left Behind Me.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, Madison Square-9 a.

m. to 6 p. m. -7:30 to 10-Exhibition.

AMERICAN THEATRE-S-A Woman of No Importance. ABBEY'S THEATRE-8:15-Comedy of Er BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-A Country Sport.

BROADWAY THEATRE-Closed.
COLUMBUS THEATRE-S:15-The Dazzler DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-Shore Acres. EDEN MUSEE-11 a. m. to 11 p. m.-World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-Sowing the Wind. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S:15-Love's Extract.
GARDEN THEATRE-S:15-1402.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S:15-Sheridan.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S:15-The Princess of Trebi-HERRMANN'S THEATRE-12:30 to 10:30-Vaudeville HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:20-A Trip to

HUBER'S 14TH-ST. MUSEUM-Vaudeville IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8-Crucifix Carver. KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville.

LENOX LYCEUM-Madison-ave., 59th-st.-1 to 10:30-LYCEUM THEATRE-8:30-The Amazons.

LYCEUM THEATRE-8-13-Butterfles.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE-10 a. m. to 10 p. m. -Vandeville.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS, 215 West 57th-8t.
10 a. m. to 6 p. m. -S p. m. to 10 p. m. -Sundays 1
p. m. to 6 p. m. -Annual Exhibition.

STANDARD THEATRE-8:30-Charley's Aunt. STAR THEATRE-S:15-Rosedate. 14TH STREET THEATRE -- Hendrick Hudson.

837 4TH-AVE -- 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. - The Tiffany Chapel.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1894. TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The London Trades Unionists held a big demonstration in Hyde Park against the House of Lords and in favor of the Employers' Liability bill. = All the German Ministers who had been alleged to be hostile to the Russian treaty were among the guests at the Russian Ambassador's dinner. —— Premier Perier will resign unless the French Senate pass at once the credit for a Ministry of Colonies, which it refused on Saturday to vote. - The divorce of ex-King Milan and ex-Queen Natalle, of Servia, the circulation has not prevented the most rehas been annulled.

Domestic.--Census statistics show that the at Albany have been cutting down appropria corporation taxes will be much less than they were in 1893. === The Federal troops have been withdrawn from Denver. === The State militia, at Cripple Creek, Col., effected the arrest of two leaders of the lawless strikers of that region. === It is believed that only criminal boss can prevent the murderer of Robert Ross getting his just deserts.

City and Suburban.-Allan Campbell died. S. A. Ilsley & Co., manufacturers of tin cans, in Brooklyn, were burned out; loss, \$200,000. Three men were arrested on Staten Island charged with the murder of a young man, the result of a barroom quarrel. ==== The minetieth anniversary of General Neal Dow's birth was celebrated at several gatherings. - The attempt of policemen to arrest four Italians resulted in a wholesale fight on the East Side.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, south winds. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 44 degrees; highest, 63; average, 51%

There is unquestionably grave danger of a miscarriage of justice in the case of the young ruffians who did the fatal shooting in Troy last Tuesday. The evidence against Shea and McGough is overwhelming, but, despite the serious charges against them, they are allowed to walk between court and jail without being handcuffed, and surrounded by a gang of sympathizers, so that it would be easy for them at any time to make their escape. That the police sympathize with the thugs is shown in numerous ways; notably by the fact that the Chief of Police and his chief detective have been openly assisting the lawyers defending NEEDS OF THE NEW-YORK POSTOFFICE. Shea and McGough before the Coroner's jury. The state of things existing in the city which Senator Murphy carries in his vest pocket is seen to be more shocking and discreditable with

every fresh disclosure. Some eloquently speaking figures are given in a Washington dispatch this morning, showing unmistakably the sectional character of the tariff-revenue bill now pending. A census bul-Ictin has been issued, giving the manufacturing statistics of 165 cities containing 20,000 inhabitants and upward. Of these cities, nineteen are in Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia, and in them are carried on about 7 per cent of the manufacturing industries of the country, with a total invested capital of \$279,-235,027. In contrast, it may be noted that New-York State alone has seventeen cities with more than 20,000 inhabitants each, in which the capital invested in manufacturing is 8852.-309.485. And yet the Representatives and Senators from the seven States first mentioned They would see that the postoffice employes control both the House Committee on Ways are working under serious disadvantages, such and Means and the Senate Finance Committee! The character of a revenue measure made up under such auspices is unmistakable

The necessity of rigid economy in appropriations is forcing itself upon the attention of the exclaim against a policy of niggardliness which Republican members of the Legislature. It required impossibilities of public servants and would be closer to the truth, perhaps, to say that it has been forced upon their notice by paid. Controller Roberts, who is, properly enough, anxious that the Legislature should not make the mistake of giving the people of the State a high tax rate. The income from the inher-

restricting appropriations to strictly necessary purposes and amounts is manifest. Bills appropriating \$728,000 have already become laws, and bills carrying over \$20,000,000 are now pending. The knife, it is plain, must be applied remorselessly. It will not do for this Republican Legislature to assume the responsibility for a high tax rate.

An honest and praiseworthy attempt has been made by the American Institute of Architects to improve the character of Government buildings to be hereafter erected-with truly astonishing results. It is the belief of the Institute that, instead of intrusting the designing of these buildings to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, competitions should be arranged for among the architects of the country. Secretary Carlisle appears to have coincided in this view up to a certain point. There has been considerable correspondence in reference to the proposed Federal building in Buffalo. So far as the Institute is concerned, the correspondence has been dignified and courteous. In answer to its latest letter, however, Mr. Carlisle wrote to President Burnham on March 12 that this communication was "very ungentlemanly and offensive," and declared that he would have no further correspondence with the Institute. This is an extraordinary proceeding on the part of the head of the Treasury Department. The Institute has done well in letting the public know what manner of man Mr. Carlisle is. His position is not bettered by the insinuations now cast by his subordinates on the motives of the members of the Institute.

THE POINT OF DANGER. The danger seems to be that certain private jobs may bring to bear upon the President such influence that he will let the Seigniorage bill become a law. These jobs depend upon the passage of the Revenue bill. Some of his most influential friends, who have usually been advocates of honest money, are said to be urging him to allow the Vacuum bill to become a law. Amazement at their course is diminished when it is found that they have large interests in sugar or in whiskey or lead, and the trusts which hold the monopoly of these products have secured favors worth many millions in the pending Revenue bill, and they therefore want it passed without delay. Other influential friends of the President have great interests | fit to the community. Every man there, from in foreign coal mines, or in importations of certain foreign products, and those interests have been favored in the pending bill. To all these friends, the threat of the Populists and silver men to defeat the Revenue bill, unless they are permitted to coin a vacuum, is terrible, because it endangers their prospective plunder.

It would be exactly in line with the habitual conduct of the Democratic party if it should sell out the United States Treasury for shares in a Nova Scotia coal mine or in the Sugar or Whiskey Trust. Nobody would have a right to expect anything better. Intelligent Demograts by the thousand, whose disgust at the behavior of their party since it came into power has already become too deep for words, do not feel much confidence that the President can resist the pecuniary and political influences which surround him. It would delightfully disappoint them if he should tell the jobbers and the monopolists that his election did not give them any right to bankrupt the Treasury for their private gain, or to push the business of the country over the precipice of silver payments.

The claim that more circulation is necessary in order to advance prices has become unspeakably absurd. In spite of the exchange of year ago. Yet this addition of \$91,000,000 to markable fall in prices which has been exof about 12 per cent. It is known to all that tions; the receipts from the inheritance and this decline has been mainly due to the stoppage of thousands of mills and mines, in expectation of a change of tariff, and to a general reduction of wages in preparation for the same threatened change. The purchasing power of the people was thus diminished more than 12 per cent, and in spite of the increase carelessness or the intervention of the Troy in the circulation the prices of commodities have declined.

The silver men imagine that the fall in silver caused the fall in wheat. But wheat has declined since a year ago from 75 cents to 6114 cents, or 18.3 per cent, and for that fall there are abundant and obvious reasons in the official report just made of the enormous quantities yet in farmers' hands. Meanwhile silver has fallen from 38.19 pence per ounce a year ago to 27.06 pence, or 29.1 per cent, and the decline is not only out of all proportion to the fall in wheat or other commodities, but it has also its obvious and sufficient cause-in the closing of mints and imposition of an import duty by India, and the cessation of purchases by the United States. The average price of wheat this month thus far is indeed the lowest ever known-62.05 cents, against 75.88 in March, 1893-but the decline in silver has been much greater, for it averaged at New-York last year 83.34 cents, and has averaged only 59.66 thus far in March. The plain truth is that Democratic tinkering with finances and the tariff has made trouble, and the only remedy is to stop that tinkering, and to leave in force the laws under which unprecedented prosperity was realized.

The people of New-York are not proud of their Postoffice building, and never have been. They know it is ugly without and incommodious within. They know, however-to their pardon-

able regret-that it is also substantial. Naturally, then, since it is to remain with them for a long time, and since its functions so intimate ly affect their convenience and welfare, they are desirous of having the best made of it that can be made. There is no branch of the public service that comes home to them more directly than this, and no other for which they pay more directly and more frequently. They often have cause to complain of it. They find the big building ill-lighted and ill-arranged, and the work of the carriers and collectors sometimes seems delayed and uncertain. For all these things they instinctively blame the Postmaster and his subordinates. But such blame is not always just. If those who make it had full knowledge of the facts of the case, they would not wonder that the work is not done better. They would wonder that it is done so well. as lack of room, lack of light, lack of mechanical appliances and unsanitary conditions. And when they considered that the work of these men was earning an enormous profit to the National Government, they would indignantly

There is now before Congress a proposal to grant the sum of \$90,000 for repairs, alterations and improvements in this building. The proposal is just, and the need of it is urgent, itance and corporation tax laws will be ma- both for the sake of the postoffice staff and of terially less this year than last, according to the general public. The building cannot with of liberalism is arrested; and without revivals year. Here is prima facte evidence of reckless

deprived the public of the service for which it

southern corner of the main floor are an earnest. And this improvement would be of bened the human race is capable of being moved by means to be accommodated. fit to the whole Nation. The New-York Post- ethical ideals. Call it what we will, men will office is not only a local but a National insti- always be found ready, as far as possible, to tution. Nearly all the foreign mails of the retrace their errors and mistakes and renew whole country pass through it, besides an enor- their fealty to goodness and truth. Even the mous volume of domestic mail matter of the scalpel of the higher criticism cannot kill the most important description. Improvements in ethical nerve in man's spiritual nature. And its workings, therefore, mean corresponding we have no doubt that liberalism itself, which improvements in the postal service of the en- to-day appears to many to be nothing but an tire Union. Moreover, this appropriation is only the merest fraction of the annual revenue of Zion, would employ some equivalent agency turned into the National Treasury by this were it to become the dominant type of Chrisoffice. It represents only a little more than a | tianity. week's net earnings. Surely it is a moderate request that once in a term of years a single week's profits should be applied to improve ments of the plant! New-York's postoffice earns \$4,000,000 a year clear profit for the Na- action by the party in power has intervened just good as much as its own or this city's. Surely such a request can meet with no refusal.

CONCERNING DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS.

It is peculiarly impudent in Mr. Sulzer to ask a Republican Legislature to enlarge the already exorbitant demands made by Tammany and to increase the burdens of New-York. The force in the District-Attorney's office ought to be cut down, not increased. Although De Lancey Nicoll was an efficient and even brilliant District-Attorney, he was a very extravagant one, and the District-Attorney's office cost a great deal of money while he was in control. The District-Attorney's staff is much larger than it need be in order to bring about the best results. It has been the practice in the office for many years to give assistants and deputies extremely long periods of rest after they have carried through important cases, and these well-paid lawyers have, in many cases, neglected the interests of the city while they were at work for private clients, who paid them handsome fees. The number of persons employed in the District-Attorney's office could be cut down at least one-half with great benethe District-Attorney down, ought to be required to do six days of honest hard work for the city every week for at least forty-eight weeks in each year. If that were the rule in the District-Attorney's office one-third the present force could actually accomplish more than is accomplished under the present system.

It has become the custom in New-York and Brooklyn to look upon the position of District-Attorney as a place of elegant case and leisure for most of the time, varied with occasional spurts of diligence and activity. Admirable a District-Attorney as Mr. Nicoll was in some things, his vacations for recreation and enjoyment were inordinately frequent and long. The District-Attorney of Kings County never overworks himself, but he is absent from duty for protracted periods every year. He is now enjoying himself in Florida, Judge Cullen has just given a decision which declares, in effect, that District-Attorney Ridgway has been misleading the Grand Juries of Kings County for years by instructing them that they could not find indictments in cases of misdemeanor. Ridgway assured the Grand Jurors that all such cases should go to Police Justices and be tried by them. There was no sufficient justification Government bonds for gold held by banks, in law for such advice to Grand Juries, but which reduced the circulation about \$50,000,000 in this way Ridgway protected Mayor Boody in February, the amount of all kinds of money and many other Brooklyn officials, who were outside the Treasury March 1 was \$91,000,000 the agents and tools of the corrupt and detestlarger than a year ago, and the amount for able McLaughlin Ring. Ridgway has been the each inhabitant was \$24 90, against \$24 07 a | most serviceable representative of the Brooklyn Ring in office ever known in Kings County. Fortunately for public morals and public order, the prosecution of McKane and his gang was perienced for many years. When President taken out of Ridgway's hands. It is not likely smashing of the Ring at the election last November is likely to be followed by the smash-

> The Republican Legislature will be faithless to its duty if it fails to defeat any bills which have been introduced at Albany in the interest of thievish Tammany or of the rascally Kings County Ring. Many such bills have been introduced at this session, and more may be ex

ing of Ridgway

REVIVALS AND MODERN THOUGHT. The revival services that have been going on for some time in this city show that even in the metropolis religion still continues to hold a large place in the thought of many people. The same old appeals that revivalists have found so potent in the past are still effective, and the experiences of men who have been rescued from degradation and death by the story of the Cross have lost none of their oldtime fascination. This is an especially noteworthy fact, in view of the profound change that has come over religious thinking during the last few years. Christianity appears to be engaged in examining its titles; and though the examination is far from being finished, some at least of those engaged in the task have announced that many defects have already been discovered in them. From all this it results that it is an age of criticism and doubt, in which large numbers of professing Christians feel compelled to hold their faith in solution, as it were, until they can find some spiritual truth that will precipitate it. Now, whether this is or is not a desirable or hopeful state of affairs need not be discussed here. But whatever may be the ultimate verdict on that question, it is plain that the men in the Churches who have become the critics and investigators of religion must necessarily be out of sympathy with revivals; and, as a matter of fact, the present wave of revivalism in this and other cities is sustained and impelled by those who look upon the critics and investigators as profane and blasphemous persons, who are trying to undermine the faith.

While this is so, and while the great interest shown in revivals during the last few weeks proves that the old-time conception of religion is still strong, it must be admitted that the spread of liberalism in all the Churches has deposed the revival from its former position of supreme importance. This will be evident when we compare the present revival in this city, great as it undoubtedly is, with the monster revival held in the Hippodrome by Moody and Sankey in the early seventies. It may be that the present revival will make as many converts; but even if that be so, it does not receive that widespread recognition from all classes in the community which the great Moody and Sankey revival received. In other words, Christianity has become stratified during the last few years. There are Christians to-day, and they are rapidly increasing in number, who accept and follow the ethical elements of Christianity, but who are positively repelled by the perfervid appeals of the revivalist. So the r sult is that a revivalist to-day can only hope to reach a limited constituency-consisting of those who have not yet been touched by the speculations of modern thought.

What the future of the revival will be it is hard to say. Many of those who believe in it predict its speedy decadence unless the advance

engine of destruction battering down the walls

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

A second time within six months dangerous tion. And now it asks the Nation to let it have when business was beginning to revive. As it a beggarly \$90,000 to spend for the Nation's is yet impossible to say what effect the passing of the Seignlorage bill may have, it is well to record with more than usual precision the conditions which existed prior to that step, so that it may be determined whether, as the reaction when the new Tariff bill was reported arrested Ex-Speaker Sulzer has introduced a bill at the improvement in November, the gain in March Albany to give the District-Attorney another is also to be followed by a reaction. As yet the deputy at a salary of \$4,000, and to add new stock market, which reflects in these days no offices to other departments for the curichment of the greedy horde of Tammany place-holders. must advance prices; others that foreign distrust must presently be felt in a depressing outgo of gold. Some expect the President to veto the bill because he is pledged to honest money; others think him sure not to veto it because he is pledged to the Democratic party. The double doubt, whether the bili will become a law and caused any change in the average of railroad stocks as yet, which is exactly what it was at the close on Wednesday and 42 cents per share higher than last Saturday, while Trust stocks have advanced during the week \$1.21 per share in the belief that the Whiskey and Sugar and other Trusts have gained important advantages. There is a slight gain in railroad earnings,

the loss for the first week of March being 12 per cent compared with last year, against 13.7 per cent in February. The improvement was mainly in trunk lines because of cut rates in other roads which bring grain to them, and in the absence as yet of returns from Pacific or coal roads. The domestic exchanges, which afford just now a much safer measure of business, show decrease for March thus far of 30.5 per cent compared with last year, against 37 in February, and | ing into the ocean? outstde New-York about 22 per cent, against 26.5 in February. The change is not great, but it corresponds with a really encouraging improvement in the industries. Thus the sales of wool for March thus far were actually larger than last year, though smaller by 21 per cent in February. The takings of cotton by Northern spin- to prevent the destruction of this venerable and ners have been almost as large as a year ago, though in both years insignificant. The addition since March 1 of six iron furnaces to the its demolition, are resting quietly on their oars number in operation, and the announcement that | and have allowed their plan for a huge building the Illinois Steel Company would put about 2,000 to replace the City Hall to fall into abeyance, men at work with a quarter of its furnaces, imply but no one should be deceived by their present a substantial enlargement in the output of the attitude of non-action. Unless the Legislature iron manufacture, probably enough to raise it intervenes, the Tammany project will come to the from about 60 to over 70 per cent of a full pro- front again in a little time, and it will constantly duction. In the shoe industry the shipments from | menace the city until the work of building on Boston, according to "The Shoe and Leather Reporter," have been 15.8 per cent less than last | ding the tearing down of the old Hall will, howyear for the month thus far, whereas the de- ever, block the Tammany scheme, unless there crease was 16.2 per cent in February, and it is should be another Legislature subject to Tamreported that about half the works are em- many influence elected. ployed at the West.

The evidences of increase in production are in part results of such decline in prices that production can hardly mean a gain to the manufacturers. The reductions are not always represented by changes in public quotations. Thus t is noticed that some buyers of boots and shoes have been frightened out of the market bethem to expect lower prices a little later. In pany, preference appears in the demand for boots and shoes. Apparently the rigid economizing by consumers has left dealers little hope of getting trade unless they can offer bottom prices. But the downward tendency is not confined to manufactured products. The average for all commodities is lower than it ever has been at any other time since records began. Just two months the decline since a year ago has been nearly 12 per cent, so that a decrease of 30.5 per cent in payments through clearing houses does not necessarily imply a decrease of more than 21 per cent in quantities transferred.

Farm products are very low. Wheat fell from 1 to 11/2 cents last week, on the disclosure of large stocks in farmers' hands, in spite of comparatively small Western receipts, nearly 1,009,000 bushels less than a year ago, and for the year thus far 20,500,000 bushels, against 35,000,000 last year, and in spite of exports amounting from both coasts, flour included, to 9,981,700 bushels in three weeks, against 9,031,247 bushels last year. The average price for March thus far, only 62.05 cents, is 13.83 cents lower than in March of last year and 51.82 cents lower than in March, 1891. Corn has declined about half a cent during the week, oil 14 cents, and there has been a rather sensational fail in hog products, owing to large packing. Cotton has also fallen, though only a sixteenth, 163,033 bales having come into sight this month, against 175,701 bales last year, while the net decrease in stocks of American in sight, in Europe and this country, has been in two weeks 109,000 bales, against 123,000 bales last year and 127,000 bales the year before. Foreign consumption is fairly well maintained, but many mills in this country, including some of large capacity, are at present idle.

Foreign trade is better in value of exports than could have been expected, and in spite of low prices the value sent from New-York has for two weeks of March been \$4,500,000 greater than last year, about 40 per cent. The absence of commercial bills, which causes gold to be shipped, may be due to large sales some weeks or months ago against cotton and wheat, which has since been in motion. The decrease in imports is smaller, for the value imported during the week a year ago was exceptionally small, so that the decrease for the past two weeks has been only \$5,800,000, or about 26 per cent. But \$1,256,000 gold went abroad, notwithstanding some foreign purchases of stocks amounting to about \$1,000,000 early in the week, and it is evident that more will have to go if foreign confidence in the future of events here is shaken by the Seignlorage bill. That the President is generally expected abroad to veto the bill undoubtedly renders it more likely to produce disastrous consequences if for partisan reasons he signs it. The Treasury, meanwhile, has taken in \$500,000 gold and \$1,800,000 silver in two weeks, and has indirectly redeemed \$900,000 Treasury notes and \$1,300,000 legal tenders. These movements are in part the effect of the gold shipment, but indicate the manner in which to the "Food and Coal Fund." This is one-eighth still affords, delight to the great pleasure in inclosing my check to say which has afforded, and to the "Food and Coal Fund." This is one-eighth appears that the customs receipts for the month thus far amount to only \$6,811,785, against \$12,-025,527 for the same time last year. It is not to be expected that the customs revenue will enlarge much while a heavy reduction of duties

It is stated that not less than \$727,198 was spent in salaries by the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees last Mr. Roberts's estimates, and so the need of such an appropriation be made perfect. But they fail to see how religion can live. But extravagance. Surely a thorough investigation

it can be made far better than it now is; of there is little ground for such pessimism. The of Bridge affairs is in order. The trustees have how much better, the recent changes at the thing that the revival seeks to accomplish will themselves requested the Senate to send down

> Easter Sunday is less than a week away, but the penitential season has not ended for Tammany. It is just beginning.

> There appears to be an increasing prospect that electricity will soon be applied to the running of boats on the canals of the State. The experiment made a few months ago determined the practicability of the use of this motive power. The only question now is whether it can be employed economically.

> The Wilson Tariff bill shouters need a strong tonic; they have the spring fever.

> The Police Investigating Committee has already proved its case, but it is going to continue the examination until no man can longer doubt the corruption of the Tammany police. It is piling evidence on evidence, and honest citizens are rejoicing.

The political revival is just "booming."

Judging from the tone of his correspondence with the American Institute of Architects, than which there is no body of professional gentlemen of higher standing in the country, Secretary Cariisle would not be a marked success should he undertake the task of preparing a Polite "character-sketches," which seem to me mostly

The Park Department now has a great deal of money to spend in giving work to the unemployed. It might use a generous sum to great advantage in enlarging the Casino in Central whether it will lift or depress prices, has not Park. This is a popular and well managed restaurant, which is far too small for the crowds that go there. The building could be extended so as to take in a much larger area without becoming obtrusive or losing the artistic harmony with its surroundings. It is so situated that it could easily be amplified and improved. Thirty or forty dition: Many of the Prime Ministers of England thousand dollars expended upon it would be money well applied.

> It is charitable at least to believe that the people of Colorado had no clear realization of what a bitter dose Waite would be when they elected him Governor.

> Patrick Divver's friends deny that he has run away. They say that he is in San Francisco, Well, could he run much further without jump-

The Colonial Dames of the State of New-York have added their influence to the many other forces which are co-working to secure the retention of the City Hall undisturbed on its present site. Their aid is welcome. The movement worthy edifice is gaining in strength. Meantime the Tammany officials, whose hearts are set on some other site is actually begun. A law forbid-

Isn't Richard Croker coming back even for the racing season?

PERSONAL.

A phonograph cylinder containing a message from the late Cardinal Manning was heard for the first cause concessions already made or offered led time recently in London by a distinguished com-The company assembled at the house of iron and steel production the lowest reported | Colonel and Mrs. Gourraud, in Whitehall Court, prices of one or two weeks ago have become the and included Mr. Bayard, the American Ambas- I doubt whether they were preserved. I am sure sador; Lord and Lady Knutsford, the Attorneyopen prices at Pittsburg, and recent rumors of General, and Lady Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. is one of the best of readers, reads very little a secret reduction in rails are followed by public Stanley. Sir Richard Webster, Justice Wright poetry. That fact alone might dispel the notion Domestic.—Census States Cleveland was inaugurated the same com- that the present District-Attorney of Kings increase in the working force of rail makers, and the Dowager Lady Stanley, of Alderley. Near that he has any ambition to figure as a poet, men who frame and the phonograph, which was manipulated by Colonel containing only 7 per cent of the manufactories at which containing only 7 per cent of the manufactories and containing only 7 per cent of the manufactories at which containing only 7 per cent of the manufactories at which was manipulated by Colonel this reading is before all things historical, and the phonograph, which was manipulated by Colonel tracts have been secured. In cotton and woollen the phonograph, which was manipulated by Colonel tracts have been secured. In cotton and woollen tracts have been secured. The Continuity of Eng-

"The Sun" tells the following interesting anecdote about Mr. Donald C. Henderson, who is now the editor of that stanch Republican journal, "The Allegan (Mich.) Journal::" "Mr. Henderson has been an editor forty or fifty years, and was for several election statistics. . . Mr. Greeley came in one day in a discontented mind, and meeting Hender-. Mr. Greeley came in one son near the door, he said to him, as he held out an unsatisfactory column of election figures, 'Hen derson, you did this?" 'Yes, sir,' answered the great Horace, 'go away from here, I discharge you, I dismiss you, I don't want to see you here any more. Go away.' Dr. Ripley, who had come more. Go away. Dr. Ripicy, who had come in during this conversation, supposed, of course, that Henderson would obey the order and depart, but he found him at work there next morning, tranquil as a summer sky. 'Why, Henderson,' said he, 'are you here?' Didn't Mr. Greeley dismiss you yester day?' 'Yes, sir,' replied the young man, 'but I didn't place confidence in what he said.' And for several years afterward he continued to labor in the editorial department of The Tribune."

Says "The Philadelphia Record": "Henry G. Bryant, the intropid young Philadelphian who journeved over unexplored Labrador in the summer of famous Niagara, is now in the city, but will not accompany Professor C. E. Hyte, of the University of Pennsylvania, on his expedition to Labrador I am now busy with the history of my own trip, he states. The book is in press and will soon be published. Professor Hyte's expedition will be a published. Professor Hyte's expedition will be a scientific one and intends to gather fauna and flora below the fails, and perhaps push beyond. They expect to get away by the last of June, in which case they will have the benefit of an earlier start than I had. Dr. Cook's vessel, the Newfoundland, will take the party of ten to Rigolette. Dr. H. Emerson Wetherill, Professor Gifford, of Swarthmore, and a student named Wilson, in the Biological Department of the University, will be among the ten."

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Box of clothing from the Pleasantville
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CONTRIBUTION OF THE COLUMBIA INSTI-TUTE CADETS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have great pleasure in inclosing my check the reserve may presently be reduced, and it of the proceeds of an entertainment given by all departments of the school at Berkeley Lyceum on Wednesday, 7th inst. By unanimous vote of the students it was decided to apply 50 per cent of the sum realized to the Columbia Institute Athletic Association, and to divide the other moiety equally

sociation, and to divide the other moiety equally between The Tribune "Food and Coal Fund," "The World Bread Fund," the "Barefoot Fund" (conducted by Tello d'Apery) and the "Free Clothing Fund" organized by "The Herald."

With my best wishes for the success of the noble work The Tribune has for many years done in relieving distress, and trusting that other private schools in the city may be stimulated to an effort in the same direction. I am very faithfully yours, EDWIN FOWLER, Principal.

LORD ROSEBERY.

I. ' F

THE NEW LEGEND ABOUT HIM-SOME REAL PERSONAL TRAITS. London, March 7.

The building up of the Rosebery legend has

already begun. There is, naturally, a great curiosity to know all that can be known about the new Prime Minister. It is the greater because his public life has, of late years, been surrounded with a certain reserve. He has fulfilled his own and Lord Salisbury's idea of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He has been dumb, or almost dumb. He has made one great speech in the House of Lords and some lesser ones, but he has hardly been seen on the public platform. He has had little to say, except with a pen in his hand, on the burning questions of the hour. He has devoted himself to foreign policy, and the foreign policy of Great Britain is enough, and more than enough, to absorb the energies of any one man. This very absorption, though not quite complete, has withdrawn him from his taskmaster's eye; bis taskmaster being, of course, the British public. And so the taskmaster, by help of his other faithful servants, the newspapers, indemnifies himself as best he can by constructing a legend. They all want to know more than they do, not merely about the Minister, whose record and achievements are open to everybody, but about the man. Hence the well-meant and good-natured caricatures. Nothing is more remarkable than the way in which stories attach themselves to a particular person for which there is little or no foundation in fact, It is the body of these stories which make up what I call the legend. And since nothing travels so fast or so far or lasts so long as error, it may be worth while to set right two or three specimen errors.

One of these character artists will have it that Lord Rosebery "knows his Horace by heart," This seems meant to hand on an ancient trahave been classical scholars. Mr. Gladstone was one of the best, and it is but the other day somebody was saying that he was going to translate the whole of Horace, or perhaps only the whole of the Odes. The pathetic reason was given that this work would make no demand on his eyes, He knew his Horace by heart, as he knows his Homer, in a sense, by heart. Asked once how well he knew it, he answered that if you began with a line at the top of any page, he could complete the page from memory. But of classical learning his successor has very little. He was at Christchurch, Oxford, during the classical period, but Christchurch has never been conspicuous as a "reading' college, and Lord Dalmeny, as he then was, did not set himself very strenuously against the fashion or custom of idleness. Many a man, indeed, learns his Horace by heart who is no scholar, and some of them keep up the knowledge. He has ever been pre-eminently the poet of the man of the world. I doubt whether Lord Rosebery is of this number. Certainly, if he has any such knowledge he rather hides it under a bushel, modestly.

He is presented to the world as a poet. There exists, says one of his portrait-eulogists, at least one unpublished poem by him which may see the light some day. There exist, I don't doubt, or have existed, more poems than one, or copies of verses; for which the world, I think, will wait a long time. No man knows better than Lord Rosebery the limitations on his powers. He has written verses for his own amusement, and for that of his friends. I have seen him sit down to a table in the drawing-room after dinner, a large company of people talking and playing games, and amid the soft tumult of all these distractions, and of his duties as host, produce some notepaper sheets of what are called or used to be called occasional verses. They were turned out as fast as his pen could travel on the paper; metre and rhymes all correct. His friends read them if they liked. They were excellent of their kind, and the improvisation added to their merit.

or which has most occupied him. His knowledge is on those subjects and in those directions, wide and accurate. If it be possible for accuracy in matters of fact, of dates, of events, to be a foible, it is a foible with him; and he is sometimes impatient of inaccuracy in others; an impatience which he carefully suppresses. This years employed in The New-York Tribune, where reading began long ago; began in the days when he was the only man who could approach Mr. racing was believed to occupy his mind much ago, January 19, prices were almost as low, but | Greeley in the management and understanding of | more than reading. One of his earlier friends, who knew him long before I did, told me years ago that Lord Rosebery had, as it were, made, at that time, a secret of the studious side of his life. He read early and late; long before his comrades young man modestly. 'Well, then,' continued the of those days were up, and long after they had gone to bed. It may be conjectured that even then he had conceived a high ambition, and was silently fitting himself for the part he meant to play by and by. If you have seen much of him you will have observed that he makes it a rule never to talk to others of subjects out of their range, or apart from their known interests and habits. That of itself might explain the imperfect knowledge which his earlier associates, or most of them, had of these solid studies.

The use he has made of them became evident later. I defer what I have to say of his public life, but I will remark here that in every branch the Grand Palls, declared to be even greater than of it, whether Parliamentary or municipal, whether in the House of Lords or on the platform, or in that important part of public life which consists in private intercourse with other men, he has been distinguished by the fulness and precision of his acquired knowledge. That was the fruit which these early and ever-continued studies bore. Later, they broadened and varied. When he became, or before he first became Foreign Minister, they spread over the Continent. They included a familiar acquaintance with the personages and personal history of all the reigning families of Europe, of all their Ministers, of all those who had to do with affairs abroad. You could consult him as you would consult a Gotha's Almanach, and with at least equal certainty of being rightly informed. That is a kind of information which few Englishmen possess; even among the few to whom the political history of the Continent and its diplomatic intricacles are known.

These latter, every Foreign Minister in England is supposed to master. Some do and some not. When the supposition is extended to Prime Ministers-as it must be, since every Prime Minister is, to a certain extent, his own Foreign Minister-it becomes still more dubious. Mr. Gladstone, who came as near as most men to omniscience, had a blank side to his mind where the world that lay outside the field of English interests was concerned. On second thoughts, I will retract that. It was not blank, but his mind was, on that class of subjects, less overflowing with miscellaneous facts than on most others. Of views, however, there never was a deficiency.

It was characteristic of Lord Rosebery that he never affected to know what he did not know, nor shrunk from asking even elementary quesof the Foreign Office. One of Lord Rosebery's first acts as Foreign Minister was to send for Sir Edward Hertslet, the eminent chief of the Treaty Department, and ask him point blank: "What is a protocol?" He knew, of course, what a protocol is, but what he wanted was a scientific account of it from the highest authority; or perhaps something which would throw light on a particular protocol then under consideration. Be the reason of the question what it might, he was certainly the first Parliamentary chief of the

Foreign Office who had ever put such a question. But I have wandered farther than I meant into